THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, MONDAY, OCT. 10, 1864. NO. 183

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the daily terms of subscription to the Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month .... $ [illegible]
" " 3 months 15 00
" " 6 months 30 00
Weekly paper, 3 months 5 00
" " 6 months 10 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress, [illegible] a Job Office equal to any in the City, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, OCT. 10, 1864.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern closes daily at	7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at	1 P M
" " N C R R " "	11 A M
Western, " " "	11 A M
Augusta, " " "	11 A M
Fayetteville, " " "	9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at	11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays at	1 P M
Louisburg, " at	12 M
Roxboro', " at	12 M
Eastern arrives daily at	9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at	9 A M
" " N C R R, at	9 P M
Western, " at	9 P M
Augusta, " at	9 P M
Fayetteville, " at	12½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	1 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at	6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at	6 A M
Louisburg, Wednesdays at	1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at	1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 8.—Official dispatches confirm the capture of Rome. Three thousand negroes and white officers were taken. The Yankees destroyed all their commissary stores and two squares of the business portion of the town were burned. Gen. Wheeler has descended into Marietta and burned a block of store houses and spiked three guns. Our army is supposed to be at Etowah.—Fortifications have been thrown up on Kenesaw. Dalton has been occupied by our troops. Forrest is in Middle Tennessee. Rosecrans is cooped up in Nashville.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

AUGUSTA, Oct. 9.—A letter to the Augusta "Chronicle & Sentinel" states that three corps of Sherman's army left Atlanta and occupy strong positions from Vining's station to above Marietta. The Yankees found out Hood's plans and anticipated him. The head of our column is near Brownsville. It is not known where we will march. The letter says that late dates from Atlanta state that there are four Yankee corps in the city.

Yankee officers claim 80,000 troops and ninety days' rations, and railroad iron enough for one hundred miles. Federal officers say Sherman will soon move on Macon and Augusta. Deserters from Atlanta say no trains have arrived for eight days. All accounts from Hood's army are encouraging.

Later from the North

RICHMOND, Oct. 8.—Northern dates of the 5th received. In the engagement of the 30th, near the Squirrel Level Road, the Federals acknowledge a loss of two thousand, killed, wounded and prisoners. More than half were prisoners.

Farragut arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 4th and proceeded up James river.

Guerillas captured two trains of cars on the Nashville road, between Richland and Fountain Head, on the night of the 3d, and burned nineteen cars.

Accounts from Missouri state that Gen. Price is moving on Rolla in three columns—the right under Shelby and Marmaduke, the centre under himself, and the left under Cooper, the latter being composed mainly of half breed Indians.

Five hundred rebels entered Union the county seat of Franklin county, Saturday, and captured one hundred militia.

On the 1st Forrest shelled Athens, Ala., and on the 3d demanded the surrender of Dalton.

On the 4th gold in New York was 190¼.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—Yesterday about noon the enemy moved in force on our right, supposed at first for the purpose of making an attack on our lines, but it turned out to be nothing more than an extension by them of their lines on our right in order to occupy all of our last works near Fort McRae. The enemy by this move gained nothing in the direction of the South Side road, and only prolonged their lines, driving in four of our videttes, and occupying their ground. Hitherto only a part of the works near Fort McRae have been occupied by the enemy. All quiet to-day. Weather cloudy and very cold.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 9.—An official dispatch at the War Department states that the enemy, one thousand strong, advanced up the Manassas Gap road on the 4th, with trains of cars loaded with railroad material, and occupied Salem and Rectortown. Mosby attacked them at Salem, capturing fifty prisoners and all their cavalry equipage, baggage, stores, &c. He killed and wounded a considerable number. His loss two wounded.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 9.—An official dispatch to the War Department say that Sheridan is still moving down the Valley. A large force of his cavalry was attacked by us on the 7th and was handsomely driven. We captured a number of horses, wagons, several ambulances, nine forges with tools, and fifty prisoners, besides killing and wounding a number.

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON, Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.

Sept 26-tf

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to
Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

[illegible]

LIST OF CASUALTIES

In the 14th N. C. Troops, on the 22d Sept., near Strasburg, Va.

HEADQUARTERS 14th N. C. TROOPS, [illegible], 1864.

Field and Staff. Missing—Adj't J C Marshall.
Company A. Missing—private D [illegible]
F. wounded—private A T Jones severe in back.
D. wounded—John Cunningham [illegible] in hand, W H Sorrell severe in thigh, W Bennett severe in left breast.
I. Missing—Corpl G W [illegible], privates Jesse Myrick J C Wilson, J T Yeomans and A [illegible].
G. wounded—private John Bowman severe in head.
H. wounded—privates Noah Morris in foot, James Morris severe in side.
E. Missing—privates W T Young, L B Davis, A A Workman and Wm Watford.
K. wounded and missing—private Eli Hamilton.—Missing—Lt C W Bowen, sgt Joel Ingram and Jacob Saunders.
C. wounded—private J B Frazier. Missing—private P R Dodson and B B Fitzgerald.
B. Missing—sgt H J Davis, private T D Andrews.
Total—Wounded, 9; Missing 18—27
By order, &c.

GEO. T. [illegible],
Acting Adjutant

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.,
Oct. 3d, 1864.

Messrs Editors: You will please publish the following list of casualties in the 33d Regiment N. C. Troops, in the engagement of the 30th Sept. and 1st Oct. inclusive.

Field and Staff—No casualties.
Company A—No casualties.
B. Killed—private Joshua Boswell. Wounded—private W B Briley severe in hip.
C. wounded—privates J W Suther and Monroe Murphy severely.
D. Missing—Martin Thomas.
E. wounded—sgt W H Howell painfully in knee.
F. No casualties.
G. wounded—corpl J W Atkinson severe flesh wound in thigh, private J P Barnes slight in leg.
H. No casualties.
I. " "
K. " "

Very respectfully, &c.,
R S COWAN,
Col. commanding 33d N. C. T.

In the 47th N. C. T. Regiment, in the battle of Jones' farm, near Petersburg, Va., fought Sept. 30th, and Oct. 1st, 1864.

Field and Staff none.
Co. A—Wounded—privates Wm Bains right thumb off, Moses Denton left hip and bowels, mortal, since died, R W Patterson privates, slight.
B—Wounded—private W H Privett left leg slight, B F Perry right foot severe.
D Wounded—priv G M Wilder left ankle severe, Sgt D W Ewer left wrist severe.
E Killed—J M Marcum. Wounded—Lt E H Bay left side severe, priv K S Powell right leg severe, Jas Dew left forearm severe.
G Wounded—James Patterson left leg slight, J J Bowden head slight, T S Carroll left cheek severe, J Preddy head slight
H Wounded—priv Seth Broadwell right side severe, Sgt J A Hage right forearm severe, priv Peyton C Moring right breast slight
I Wounded—privs J H Wood right shoulder severe, Chs Cooper right arm and breast severe, J M Watts left forefinger slight.
K Wounded—Corpl W S Condle right leg severe, priv Jacob Ivey right leg severe, C O Tompson left arm severe. Danl Lowe right arm severe J A Helm left leg severe, Jas Hutchison left thigh severe.

IMPORTANT ORDER—REVOCATION OF DETAILS.

The following important order has been published from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office:

"ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"Richmond, October 5, 1864.

"*General Orders No.* 76.

"I. All details heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, are revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold furloughs, or temporary exemptions by reason of pending application for details, will be promptly assembled at the camps of instruction, and appropriately assigned among the armies for service; except that men detailed and now actually employed in manufacturing, providing, collecting and forwarding munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army and navy, or in work indespensable to military operations, will be continued in their present employment until their details shall be revised.

"II. The heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureau will, within the next twenty (20) days, forward to the Generals of Reserves lists of all detailed men in their employment, in the several States, specially distinguishing and certifying those who are experts and those absolutely indispensable to the above mentioned Government work and business; and all detailed employees not so certified within the prescribed period, will, upon the expiration thereof, be forthwith assigned to the army.

"III. All persons called out by this order who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select medical boards, after their arrival at camps of instruction.

"IV. All detailed men found for light duty, who are unassigned, will at once report to the camps of instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces.

"By order, S. COOPER,
"Adjutant and Inspector General."

THE CAPTURE OF FORT HARRISON

The following are some of the particulars, which the Editors of the Richmond *Sentinel* have learned, connected with the capture of Fort Harrison. They will not go far to commend the *management* that thus threw away a valuable post and for a time, placed Chaffin's Bluff in imminent peril:

During the week previous to the attack on the North side, the artillerists from the outer fortification had under the officers, been at work on fortifications near Signal Hill, leaving only a few men with their guns. On the morning of the attack, they were drawn up in a line of battle, armed with muskets, near the outpost of Signal Hill. The advance of the federals was so rapid on the left, that they succeeded in reaching Fort Harrison before the artillery battalion could regain the fortification. The only resistance made at Fort Harrison was by a few men left in charge of the guns, without officers, a few disabled and sick men belonging to the infantry, who were in hospital there, and a portion of a reserve battalion that had never seen service.

The enemy finding but slight resistance on the left, made an easy flank movement on that side, thus evading, to some extent, the fire from the guns of Fort Harrison, and gained it without much loss. Elated by their success, they moved promptly down the fortifications, taking the redoubt to the right of Fort Harrison, and then pressing forward towards Chaffin's Bluff, they also captured a redoubt to the left. Their progress towards the river was arrested by the timely arrival of the battalion of heavy artillery and a large portion of "Johnson's Tennessee Brigade," under Lieut. Colonel Snowden, who, being the senior officer present, immediately assumed command of the force and promptly adopted measures, which resulted in driving back the enemy, and confining him to Fort Harrison and the two redoubts already mentioned.

We regret to learn that Col. Maury and Maj. Taylor, of the heavy artillery, were either killed or captured near Signal Hill, and the gallant Captain Allen wounded, whilst serving his guns.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.—The Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* of Wednesday says:

About eleven o'clock last night, that distinguished soldier and sterling patriot, Gen. Beauregard, was complimented with a fine serenade by the Palmetto Band. Although the affair was quite unexpected, a crowd of the general's legion of friends was present on the occasion.—George T. Barnes, Esq., introduced Gen. Beauregard in a few well timed and felicitous remarks. Gen. B. acknowledged the compliment in a speech replete with fervid patriotism and eloquence, and giving an interesting sketch of his military career from the inception of our struggle for independence to the present time. His address was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. The whole affair was an exceedingly agreeable one, and the hearty greeting the veteran warrior received showed that the people have the highest regard for him as a soldier and civilian, and the fullest appreciation of his eminent public services.

In his new field of duty, Gen. Beauregard will win fresh laurels. The army and the people hail his coming with unalloyed pleasure, and the confidence they feel in his ability to conduct the campaign to a brilliant and successful issue, is not misplaced.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sales!

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 12th at 10 o'clock—
7 Hogsheads No. 1 Leaf Tobacco
6 Kegs Pure white Lead
2 Sewing Machines
6 Barrels soft Soap
Lot of clothing, consisting of Ladies silk dresses, and underclothing.
Men's Coats, Pants, Drawers and Shirts.
One Negro Boy, 21 years old, a good Shoe maker.
—AND—
Sundry and divers things too tedious to mention.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Oct 10-d2t Auct. and Com. Merch'ts.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1864, IT being Tuesday, I will, as Executor of Wm. Holloway, dec'd, sell on a credit of twelve months, to be paid in the notes of solvent Banks of North Carolina, all the crop of wheat, corn and oats, some fine horses, cattle and hogs—two wagons, carts, blacksmiths tools, &c., &c.

On the same day and upon the same terms I will rent two good plantations. They are situated about nine miles northwest of Raleigh.

Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers and renters. SOL. WIGGINS,
Oct 10-d1wpd. Executor.

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the PROGRESS on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at
Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!

FANCY MADDER PRINTS
Bleached Shirting, Unbleached do
White Jaconet, Checked do
Paper Cambric, Brown Holland
Checked Ginghams, Huck Towels
An assortment of fine Bonnet Ribbons
Purple and Blue Velvet for Bonnets
Flowers for Bonnets and Hats
Belt Ribbon, Kid Gloves
Hoop Skirts, Corsets
Misses and Ladies Leghorn Hats
Ladies and Misses White & Bl'k Lisle Gloves
Mixed Half Hose, Merino do
Ladies White Hose
Linnen Handkerchiefs, Cotton do
Dressing and Fine Combs
Misses Round Combs
Spool Thread (all colors and Nos.)
White and Black Flax Thread
Boot and Shoe Webbing
Ladies and Misses' Gaiters
Gents' fine Boots and Shoes
Mason's Shoe Blacking
Mason's Best Washing Soap
Hat Bands and Binding
Caps, Neck Ties and Suspenders
Paper and Linnen Shirt Collars
Tooth and Hair Brushes
Stationary, Water Buckets
Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobaco
Best Bladder Snuff
Black Pepper, Spice
Superior Brown Sugar
Best Rio Coffee
Soda, Salt
Flour, Meal, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c.

A general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries always on hand at CORNER OF FAYETTEVILL AND MARKET SQUARE.
Raleigh, Oct 7-d1 w J. KINSEY & WARE.

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade,
September 24th, 1864.

ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THIS BRIgade are hereby authorized to act under the order given me by Gen. R. E. Lee, of date July 28th, 1864, to collect "all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians and other unauthorized persons in the limits of North Carolina, when satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States."

Company officers will require their men to report to them the names of all parties, in their respective localities, known to have such arms, equipments and accoutrements—especially McClellan Saddles and Sharp's Rifles; and if illegally held, whether claimed by capture, purchase or otherwise, they will seize them, if not voluntarily given up, and have them brought to their commands.

R. BARRINGER,
Brig. Gen. Comd'g.
Oct 5-MSTSw

Executive Department, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. [illegible], 1864.

General Orders,
No. [illegible]

A NECESSITY HAVING ARISEN FOR CALLING a part of the Guard for Home Defence into the field to repel a threatened invasion, to avoid interfering as far as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country, it is ordered that the commanding officers of the Guard for Home Defence in the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, and Cleveland, and of all the counties lying east of said counties, will assemble their respective Regiments or Battalions without delay, and proceed to divide them into three equal parts, to be known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes, these numbers to be determined by lot or draft, and the classes called out in rotation, when less than the whole are required for field service.

Commanders of Battalions will exclude from the 1st class all persons physically incapable of performing field service, and they will be careful not to include in either class persons not actually members of the Guard for Home Defence.

When there are less than three companies in a Battalion, they will be united and divided into three equal parts, and a complement of officers assigned to each.—When there are three, six, or nine companies in a Battalion, they will be equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to the other, and when the number of companies is not divisible by three, then it must be made so by breaking up the odd companies and assigning their members to the other companies. The company or companies to be broken up to be determined by lot.

As soon as each commander has complied with the foregoing instructions, he will arm and equip the 1st class, of his Battalion and order it to proceed without delay to Goldsboro', and report to Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe, who, as the troops arrive, will organize them into Regiments.

The Guard for Home Defence belonging to counties lying west of those above enumerated, are designed for the defence of the Mountain District. Their organization will not be changed for the present.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
Oct 5-d&w3t Adjutant General.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Osterala, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 10TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.
Sept 1-d&wtf E. E. HARRIS.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main un trimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or 1st of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.
Oct 6-d4t&w2m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

RANAWAY

FROM THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT in this city, on Saturday, 1st of Oct., a negro boy named WILLIS, about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high belonging to Mrs. Jno. A. Benbury of Windsor, Bertie county. Said negro was hired to me by L. C. Benbury and is supposed to be making his way to Wilmington or the enemy's lines. A suitable reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery in Raleigh or confinement in jail so that I get him. DAVID LEWIS.
Oct 7-d2tw1t

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. C. Treasury Notes.
Sept 21-tf W R. RICHARDSON & CO.

LEAD WANTED.

$1,50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Aug 8 RALEIGH, N. C.

PRINTING!

THE
"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"
Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest
POWER PRESSES
In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of
Job Printing
In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, *Chief*—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beavers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Lates, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

☞ Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible] for all advertisements inserted in the Daily [illegible]

One day .... [illegible] $18 00
Two days .... [illegible] 36 00
Three days .... [illegible] 54 00
Four days .... [illegible] 72 00
Five days .... [illegible] 144 00

Fifty words or eight lines [illegible] a square, and additional [illegible]. Advertisements [illegible] will be charged [illegible].

[illegible] Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE.

PLANTATION OF 1,100 ACRES

FOR SALE,

SITUATED TWELVE MILES FROM CONCORD in Stanly county, adjoining Cabarrus county. As a grain country the reputation of this section is well [illegible], wheat, corn and tobacco, which makes the land very valuable. There is on the premises two small houses, &c. Nearly all the land is level. Apply to DR. W. H. MILLER,
Oct 4-d15t Raleigh, N. C.
Confederate copy.

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.
Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.
Sept 28-tf MILLER & RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLES'.
Sept 22-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Sept. 16-4tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
Bullion and Coin.
Confederate Bonds.
Sept 23-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office. Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.
Sept 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. [illegible] JOHNSON
Sept 5-d6t Raleigh, N. C.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVer, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new and fencing on locust posts. 2,875 bushels of corn were gathered from 25 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertiliser ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be divided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with [illegible].

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of [illegible] rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smoke house, framed corn crib, capacity, 5,000 bushels ear corn, one double and two single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S.C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools, lumber, &c., or will sell separately.
Aug 30-tf

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga. Col James Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tidball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

DAILY [illegible]ESS.

[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTIONS [illegible] PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The [illegible] in all cases, and [illegible]

Daily paper, one [illegible]

Weekly paper, [illegible]

To any person [illegible] to the Daily or Weekly paper, [illegible] copy of the paper for the same length of time, gratis.

Persons not convenient to [illegible] Office may send money by mail [illegible]. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the [illegible] for the [illegible] and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

[illegible]

At last we have reached a [illegible] point, and the hearts of our people have [illegible] to rejoice at recent victories. Forrest and Hood are both in Sherman's rear and the most [illegible] and decisive results are anticipated. Already Forrest and Wheeler have taken Marietta, Rome, Dalton and other places on the railroad, and Sherman's communication is certainly destroyed for the present if not permanently.

And from Virginia, too, we have good news. There was a desperate fight on the North side of the James on Friday, [illegible] victory to our arms. We drove the enemy from two lines of [illegible] They were forced back to the [illegible], finding them strongly [illegible] was [illegible] probable that there was more fighting on Saturday and Sunday, but we are, as yet, without advices.

These victories are indeed cheering and will go far towards dispelling the gloom caused by recent reverses. If Gen. Lee can be reinforced and hold Petersburg and Richmond a few weeks longer, Grant's whole plan miscarries, and he will be compelled to winter in his trenches before the Capital, or withdraw. [illegible] is hopeful.

[illegible]

We learn it both through Northern and Southern sources that a fleet is fitting out in Hampton Roads to attack Wilmington. The land force which is to co-operate with the naval attack is said to be ready. If these rumors have any foundation in fact, we [illegible] that our authorities will not be slow to find it out and provide a warm reception for the Yankees at the mouth of the Cape Fear.

The order calling for the [illegible] now to serve in the field ought to convince the authorities at Washington that our government and people are terribly in earnest, and that their subjugation is impossible while there are men left to fight.—Let the North concede the sovereignty of the States, guarantee the right of property, and propose a convention of all the States, and the people of every section will send up their delegates imbued with a spirit of [illegible] and concession, and a peace [illegible] to the whole people may be established.

The Administration presses in Georgia, we suppose in obedience to orders, are assailing the [illegible] of Vice President Stephens, and of course a clamor of the same kind may be expected from the same source, relative to the recent practical, wholesome truths uttered by Mr. Boyce. One of the worst signs of the times is to be found in the fact that all the Administration journals and all the political supporters of Mr. Davis sneer at and spit upon every practical proposition looking to peace.

The Richmond theatre and all other places of amusement in the city have been closed by the ruthless hand of conscription. Ogden has gone North to play a series of star engagements; while the negro minstrels have been placed in the trenches.

The Richmond Whig says that from all it can learn from prisoners [illegible] from the North, and from other sources, Lincoln will [illegible] the country at the election [illegible].

Gen. Beauregard and Gov. Brown arrived in Macon on the evening of the [illegible], and we suppose Gen. Beauregard is with the Army of Tennessee [illegible].

Negroes are being [illegible] in Richmond to work on the fortifications.

All the Yankee prisoners [illegible] are to be removed to [illegible]

[illegible] Wednesday night.

"The [illegible] it will be [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible]; and the Conservative admits that many of the other States cannot or will not furnish any [illegible]. Who then are to hold Richmond and Petersburg against the legions that are being [illegible] Kentucky and plant our banners on the [illegible] banks of the Ohio?—Who? Not the depleted ranks of Hoody and [illegible] they will do all that mortal [illegible] doing they are in no condition [illegible].

[illegible] North Carolina should [illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible] befall us. If we lose Petersburg and Richmond let it not be said that this State is to blame, and that she could have saved them if she would, while she has sacrificed more men upon Virginia soil, and has more now defending it than any other State in the Confederacy, Virginia herself not excepted. If those who helped bring on the war and who promised to do all the fighting, think their time has come, let them go, and we assure them the benedictions of all who are left behind will go with them; but there are very few more men in North Carolina who ought to be forced into the service. We hardly have enough left now, if all who wear the uniform of the government and who are in its pay were sent off, to keep the bands of deserters and negroes who are prowling over the country, from butchering up the non-combatant population. For eighteen months we have foreseen these things and hence we have urged that steps be taken to close the war and restore peace, but we have been met and opposed by those who want to thrust the last man forward let the consequences to the women and children and decrepit old age, left behind, be what they may.

So, if Richmond and Petersburg be lost or abandoned and the whole of Virginia fall into the hands of the enemy, and Pierpont shall move his headquarters to Richmond, and the armies and all the horrors of the scene of action be transferred to the banks of the Roanoke, or this side, don't lay the blame to North Carolina, for from the commencement of the war to this day she has poured out her blood and treasure with a lavish prodigality; and even now when the President admits that the Conscript law is not enforced in the other States, she is sending forward her boys and old men to confront the enemy.

But if North Carolina "really can do but little" how much can the other States do? How much will States that have never enforced the Conscript law, be likely to do? Are the other States at this moment coming up to their work like men who desire success and independence? If so gentlemen who have recently travelled through some of them have been badly deceived. If then North Carolina "really can do but little," and the other States are expected, hereafter as heretofore, to do less, whose hands are to plant our flag on the banks of the Ohio, and what armies are to *conquer* a peace? Mr. Boyce tells Mr. Davis that he and Mr. Lincoln can never make peace, and urges him to propose a Convention of all the States. The scales have fallen from the eyes of Mr. Boyce and we trust that his reasoning may set other public men to thinking, and that it may not be long before they begin to see things as they are, and have the moral courage to proclaim in public what they utter in private. There is but one way in which we can escape impending, final, complete ruin, and secure for ourselves constitutional liberty, and that is for the States composing the Confederacy, by concert of action, to devise some plan by which negotiations may be opened with the enemy.—Messrs. Stephens and Boyce both tell us that Mr. Davis and Lincoln can never make peace. We would not have the Confederate authorities, the common agent of the States, ignored in this action, but on the contrary we would have the States advise and co-operate with them. We think it is plain to every one that something besides fighting must be done and that soon, or our condition will be far worse than it now is.

If the Governor's newspaper speaks his sentiments and sets forth his views, and he has come to the conclusion, a very sensible one all will admit, that North Carolina "really can do but little" more to prosecute the war, for the reason that she has but little to do with, the sooner he acquaints Mr. Davis with the fact the better.—While the war continues North Carolina will do her duty, but she has been drained, and should a clean sweep be made and none be left, we are positive that not more than ten to twelve thousand more men could be raised in this State during the next twelve months.

Gentlemen may go on in their wild, mad career, but we see and converse with both soldiers and people, and we tell them that an immense majority desire that an immediate, earnest, determined effort be made by the constituted authorities, State and Confederate, to stop the war and negotiate a peace.

After all its talk about [illegible], fighting it out, and conquering a peace, we are glad to see [illegible] the naked truth and tell the President and the world that North Carolina "really can do but little."—We [illegible] and we had more men and other resources, but we have not got them and it is wicked and criminal to keep [illegible] sented to the world her record will fill one of the brightest pages. If we succeed she will have been foremost in the achievement, and if we fail no [illegible]ty of her fair escutcheon.

WAR NEWS.

[illegible]

[From the Enquirer of Saturday.]

[illegible]

The heavy [illegible] The [illegible] was [illegible] by the enemy, [illegible] at once opened a brisk fire of artillery on the picket, and then joined [illegible] artillery. The firing was responded to on our side, and hence the rapid and heavy cannonading heard in the city. The enemy accomplished nothing by their waste of ammunition, and after an hour's firing everything became quiet.

In the immediate vicinity of Petersburg everything was quiet yesterday. The Yankees are still working like beavers on their new line of works, endeavoring so to strengthen them as to prevent any unwelcome and successful intrusion into their camps by the "ragged rebels" one of these fine mornings. The [illegible] yesterday was unchanged, and it is thought that some days at least, will elapse before the enemy again move westward.

The enemy's advance was driven back on Dr. Boisseau's farm evening before last, and our picket lines re-established there, but the Yankees subsequently coming up in heavy force, our men were compelled to retire and yield their position.

On Tuesday night the Yankees set fire to and burned the fine residence of Dr. Albert Boisseau, south of the Boydton Plank road, in revenge, we presume for having their pickets driven in on the same afternoon. We understand they had already defaced and disfigured the dwelling to such an extent as would have rendered it uninhabitable for a respectable family. In addition to this, every act of obscenity of which a dirty Yankee soldier could be guilty was perpetrated about the premises. It seems that Yankee soldiers, when they enter a neat and comfortable dwelling in the South are as forgetful of decency as a parcel of hogs would be; in fact we believe the latter to be far the cleanlier animal.

[illegible]

The *Christian Sun* of yesterday, gives us an interesting paragraph or two concerning affairs in the Blackwater region. It gives some credence to a report already mentioned by us that the Yankees have in contemplation the rebuilding of the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad. It also says that a report prevails below that a large army will go into winter quarters between the Blackwater and Suffolk, but is not disposed to credit it.

Richard Hosier, a citizen of Nansemond, who has been confined for nearly eighteen months in and about Norfolk, has recently made his escape and is now in a place where he can breathe a free atmosphere.

Josiah Gray, a well known citizen of Isle of Wight, was captured about a week ago by a company of raiders, who landed at Smithfield, and carried off a prisoner.

From information which we have received, says the Sun, we think there is little or no doubt that a fleet is now forming between Norfolk and Old Point to attack Wilmington. Among the number of vessels seen by our informant, there are two very formidable monitors. That an attack at an early day upon Wilmington is contemplated we feel almost certain, and hope the authorities may be fully prepared for it.

REPORTED RAID.

Rumors were afloat in town last evening, but believed to be unreliable, that the enemy's cavalry had started out through Dinwiddie on a raid. We were at Headquarters at a late hour, but could learn nothing of it.

LATER.

(From the Dispatch of Saturday.)

It is reported in military circles that Lieutenant General R. H. Anderson is to be assigned to the command of [illegible] Department from which Gen. Beauregard has recently been called by his appointment to a new and important field in the South. Gen. Anderson possesses the entire confidence of the people and the army, and if the report be true, will be greeted with every mark of honor and respect the troops of his new command may evince.

There were many rumors afloat on the street last night, the truth of which we were unable to establish. The most pleasant of them was, that our forces on the north side of the James river had succeeded in re-capturing Fort Harrison, and exterior works in that vicinity held by the enemy, and re-establishing our original lines there. The telegraph may probably inform us of the truth or falsity of this report before we go to press.

A very heavy cannonading was heard all yesterday morning, in the direction of Chaffin's farm, which may have given rise to the rumor of a battle and subsequent victory.

A gentleman of Prince George county, who for some weeks past, has been confined in a floating prison at City Point, made his escape a few nights past, and reached this city via Richmond yesterday morning. He states that about seventy-five residents of Prince George and vicinity—among them Mr. William [illegible] of Dinwiddie—are confined in this prison ship, closely guarded. He also says that many recruits are daily arriving to reinforce Grant's army, and confirms the statement recently made by us that numbers of veteran troops whose terms of service have expired, are leaving for home. [illegible] in the vicinity of City Point [illegible] an incessant discharge of artillery was heard and now and then a musket shot. In many places on the [illegible] picket [illegible] stood by mutual consent [illegible] evidence [illegible]

The enemy yesterday moved his cavalry pickets some distance, on our extreme right—with what intention we are not informed.

A Yankee Sergeant, attached to Gregg's division of cavalry, was brought in yesterday by one of our scouts, but he could give no information of interest.

We understand that the Yankees are very desirous to ascertain the exact distance from their present position to the Southside Railroad, and never fail to make inquiries to that effect of citizens and negroes with whom they meet. They will find the distance a bloody road when they attempt to reach it.

(From the Examiner of Saturday.)

THE BATTLE OF [illegible]—THE YANKEES [illegible] AND DRIVEN [illegible].

Yesterday morning broke upon one of those clear, bright days of autumn which are the glory of the declining year. The Yankee host, forty thousand strong, lay entrenched on the north side of James river, the main body in the neighborhood of Fort Harrison, ten miles southeast of Richmond, the Tenth (Birney's) army corps and Kautz's cavalry being five and a half miles nearer the city, and in position between the Darbytown and Charles City roads.

With the first early light General Gary's brigade of cavalry and a considerable force of our infantry struck the enemy's right, resting on the Charles City road, at a point from four and a half to five miles from the city. The Yankees were completely surprised, and with little resistance fell into their intrenchments, a short distance in their rear. Here they were, in strong force and prepared for a desperate resistance; but our troops, following up their first blow with great impetuosity, carried the works and drove the Yankees out, capturing nine pieces of cannon, one hundred artillery horses and several hundred prisoners.

General Gary by this time had Kautz on the run and was driving him ahead of the infantry. Our infantry continued to press the Tenth corps back. Our troops then pressed forward towards a second line of the enemy's intrenchments, which were carried after a sharp contest, and the enemy routed and pursued some distance towards Fort Harrison, when our men being much fatigued by the heavy work of the day, were withdrawn from the pursuit to the enemy's line of intrenchments just taken.

The battle, so far, had shed undying glory upon our troops, but a fresh triumph was in reserve for them. The enemy, in the course of an hour or two, having been rapidly reinforced from the grand army at Fort Harrison, advanced with confidence to the re-capture of their former position. They were, after a long and desperate fight, repulsed with great slaughter, and as night closed in we held all the ground we had taken.

This was a most sanguinary battle to the Yankees; the loss falling, as usual, upon Cuffee.—We are not prepared to make an estimate of their loss either in killed or prisoners. The number of prisoners who have as yet arrived in the city is small, our troops being during the day otherwise occupied. The only prisoner of note we have seen is Captain Ascho, General Kautz's Adjutant-General, who was captured by Sergeant New, of Gary's brigade.

Our loss, we hear from all sources, was very small as compared with that of the enemy.

Among our killed was the gallant Brigadier-General John Gregg, of Texas; Brigadier-General Bratton, of South Carolina, is also reported severely wounded.

Colonel Haskell is seriously wounded and has been brought to the city.

In complimenting the steady valor of our troops in this battle, too much cannot be said for the dashing Gen. Gary and his cavalry.—They drove the Dutchman Kautz before them from the start, and never allowed him a pause until the close of the fight.

GENERAL LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF YESTERDAY.

At a late hour last night, after the above account was written, an official dispatch was received from Gen. Lee which states that yesterday morning General Anderson attacked the enemy on the Charles City road and drove them out of two lines of entrenchments, capturing ten (10) pieces of cannon, with all their caissons and horses, and a number of prisoners.

We then drove the enemy to the New Market road where finding them strongly fortified we did not press them. Our loss is very small; the enemy's unknown. The brave General Gregg died at the head of his troops.

FROM PETERSBURG.

There was a report of a fight on the Petersburg line yesterday, which we discredit.

If what we hear be true, General Lee has by some very recent ditching, so checkmated Grant at Petersburg as to force him to transfer his activity to this side of the James river.

RAID AND BRIDGE BURNT.

An official dispatch from Gordonsville last night states that a Yankee cavalry force yesterday burnt the railroad Bridge over the Rapid Ann and made their escape.

FROM THE VALLEY—SHERIDAN IN FULL RETREAT.

An official dispatch from General Early, dated the 6th, and received here yesterday, announces that "Sheridan's whole force commenced falling back down the Valley last night along the pike."

Now for another race over this famous Valley track! We have for some days expressed the belief that that would be the result of this Valley campaign.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Yankee papers announce that their troops are rebuilding the Manassas Gap and Orange and Alexandria railroads. We are not informed for what this expensive work is being undertaken, unless it may be that Sheridan is disposed to try his fortune by a raid into Virginia in the direction of Gordonsville. Abler captains than he have tried this route and failed.

[From the Lynchburg Republican of the 7th.]

THE FIGHT AT SALTVILLE.

We have some particulars, from a reliable source, of the recent engagement at the Salt Works. The following are the

CASUALTIES.

Col. Rob't H. Smith's Battalion, composed of Reserves from [illegible], Russell, Tazewell, Washington and [illegible] counties.

Killed,	18
Wounded,	51
Missing, (prisoners)	21

Col. Rob't T. Preston's Battalion, from Montgomery, Pulaski, etc.

Killed,	2
Wounded,	5

Col. Kent's Command of reserves and details, from Wythe, Carroll, etc.

Killed,	8
Wounded,	15

[illegible] Total [illegible] number of wounded at the Hospital at Saltville were [illegible].

The Reserves and details from Roanoke, Bedford, [illegible] and Craig were [illegible] the engagement being sent to guard passes in the mountains.

All the wounded were sent to Emory and Henry College, excepting those allowed to go to their homes.

A good many men slightly wounded, were sent home from the field and are not included in the above. Smith's battalion of Reserves being in an exposed position suffered most.

The men fought like veterans, and were highly complimented by the General commanding. The odium, hitherto, attached to Reserves and detail forces is removed now, since all have acted so gallantly, and as one of the Yankee wounded remarked in the hospital, "If your militia fight so well and stand so staunchly, I do not want to meet your regulars." This is compliment enough for our brave men who acted so nobly.

The enemy advanced through Thompson's gap, and retreated by the same route.

YANKEE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed, (Yankee whites)	106
Negroes,	150
Wounded, (white)	80
Negroes,	6

The above are all the wounded that were brought to the Hospital at Saltville and were sent to Emory and Henry Hospital. The Yankees carried off all the wounded that would bear transportation.

Gen'l Hanson, from Kentucky, who is severely (mortally) wounded and in our hands, said we killed and wounded one thousand. Gen'l Hanson is a brother of Gen'l Roger Hanson, of the Confederate army, killed in one of the Tennessee battles.

The Yankee wounded say their commanders told them they would encounter only raw militia who would run without offering any serious opposition.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

New Advertisements.—Tucker, Andrews & Co., Auctioneers—Offer for sale an extensive assortment of merchandise. See advertisement.

Sol. Wiggins, Executor—Offers for sale wheat, corn, oats, horses, cattle, etc., etc.

The organization of the Home Guard for field duty commenced here on Saturday, but owing to the large number who demanded medical examination the draft or division into three classes could not be gone through with and the organization was not completed.

We see that public meetings are being held in Wilmington and steps being taken to provide food and fuel for the indigent poor of that city during the coming winter. Is it not time that the citizens of Raleigh were moving in the same direction? Something must be done here or there will be much suffering.

We learn that the Home Guard of Mitchell encountered a band of tories in that county on Wednesday last, supposed to be a part of Kirk's raiders, and in a pretty sharp fight which ensued, succeeded in killing six and wounding several others.

Major James T. Davis, of Mecklenburg, has been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 49th Regiment, N. C. Troops, vice Flemming killed.

Capt. Charles O. Petty, of Gaston, has been promoted to Major of the 49th Regt., vice Davis promoted.

Baptist State Convention.—The next session of the State Baptist Convention of North Carolina will be held with the church in Warrenton, and will commence on Wednesday, the 2nd of November.

N. C. Soldier Robbed.—The *Examiner* of of Saturday says:

Thomas E. Tisbett, a soldier of North Carolina, wounded in one of the numerous skirmishes at the front, while making his way to the North Carolina Soldiers' Home in Richmond, was waylaid in Rocketts about one o'clock yesterday by a set of the wharf rats, who make dangerous that section, and robbed of a silver watch, a blanket and thirty-five dollars in Confederate money. His prolonged cries for help brought no assistance, and the highwaymen escaped.

Yellow Fever in Newbern.—A letter in the New York *Tribune* says:

No further intercourse will be permitted with Newbern for the present on account of the prevalence there of what is believed to be yellow fever. A large number of persons have fallen victims to the disease. There is considerable panic, and many, both citizens and officers, are going away. The most energetic measures are adopted to stay the progress of the disease.

Florida on the War.—Gov. Milton, of Florida, in a recent proclamation, speaks as follows:

Many severely contested battles have yet to be fought. We may have to submit to occasional reverses, and our prospects become gloomy, but let none despair; let each act well his part. We will triumph. The Confederate States will achieve their independence, secure the enjoyment of civil liberty, and occupy a distinguished position among civilized nations. To assist in the accomplishment of these noble ends, Florida, having entire confidence in the administration of the Government of the Confederate States, will cordially support it, and co-operate promptly and fearlessly with her sister States.

The New York *News* expresses the hope that in a forthcoming letter, McClellan, will state that, if elected, he will make an immediate offer for a cessation of hostilities and a convention of all the states